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Flower PLANTING GUIDE FOR THE SOUTH

VEGETABLE
SEED TRIALS
HORTICULTURE



GOLDEN GLEAM

New Double Yellow Sweet-Scented Nasturtium

Without doubt the most highly rated introduction of the last few years. The plant forms a vigorous, large bush with short runners. The blooms, commencing when the plant nears maturity, produce a golden blaze of color, the long stemmed, double flowers standing well above and almost completely covering the foliage. (See page 5.)

MAIN OFFICE AND MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT: PLANT CITY, FLORIDA
FIFTEEN KILGORE DISTRIBUTING POINTS SERVING FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH

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VERO BEACH
WAUCHULA

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THE KILGORE SEED CO., PLANT CITY, FLORIDA

Order Flower Seeds Now!



ONE of the glories of Florida is the luxuriant beauty of its annual flowers, not only at that season of the year when most of the United States is covered with snow and ice and is experiencing the chill of winter, but also during the summer months. Annuals are quick growing, marvelously brilliant, inexpensive, and easy to have. There is only one precaution which must be taken by those who would enjoy their loveliness about their grounds and homes.

Precaution: *The seeds must be sown in the right season.*

Some flowers are tender and are killed by even the lightest frosts, while others are hardy and will grow and bloom through the coldest winters. The tender varieties must be planted in early fall or in the spring after all danger of frost is past, so that they will be able to reach full maturity before they are killed by either the summer's intense heat or winter frosts. Hardy varieties may be planted at any time from September to March. All varieties in this book are labeled either "Tender" or "Hardy," as they have proved themselves to be in our Proving Grounds at Plant City, Florida.

For this reason we are issuing our Planting Guide for the South some months earlier than usual, in the hope of impressing upon our friends the urgent necessity of securing their seeds at once and planting them in early autumn for winter gardens. We have come to a full realization of the importance of early fall planting as a result of experience gained from more than twenty years' observation and study of growing conditions in Florida.

The flower seeds and varieties offered in this book have been carefully selected from the thousands of varieties on the market, with reference to their adaptability to the winter and summer flowering conditions in Florida. We have searched far and wide for seeds of the latest and most improved strains, which, if planted in season and cared for as directed in the cultural directions, will give full measure of satisfaction and enjoyment.

To make certain that all seeds sent out will give satisfaction, we maintain an up-to-date seed - testing laboratory where all seeds are tested for germination. In our extensive trial-grounds, thousands of plants are grown every year to check varieties for quality and beauty and to make certain that they are adapted to Florida conditions.

We unhesitatingly recommend each and every variety offered and are confident there is no seed of better quality obtainable elsewhere. The price has been a secondary consideration in making our selection; quality is our first consideration.



THE KILGORE SEED COMPANY
PLANT CITY «» FLORIDA

Ageratum

Tender. Plant from September to March

Popularly known as the Floss Flower, it is a favorite for borders and bedding. Grows rapidly to a height of 1½ to 2 feet and is a free and constant bloomer. Very desirable for cutting.

KILGORE'S BLUE PERFECTION.
Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

African Daisy

Arctotis grandis

Hardy. Plant from September to March

A charming flower for cutting as well as garden display. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall and produce many branches with long-stemmed, pure white, daisy-shaped flowers having a blue center and pale lilac-blue shading on the reverse of the petals. The *Arctotis* Daisy caused much comment in our Proving Grounds this last year. It is very effective made up in bouquets with Lupins and Baby's Breath. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

Alyssum

Hardy. Plant from September to March

One of the most desirable border or edging plants, growing about 6 inches high and literally covered with tiny flowers which form a compact, snowy carpet that will last for months during the winter season.

KILGORE'S LITTLE GEM (Snow-White Carpet Plant). Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

Asters

Hardy. Plant from September to June

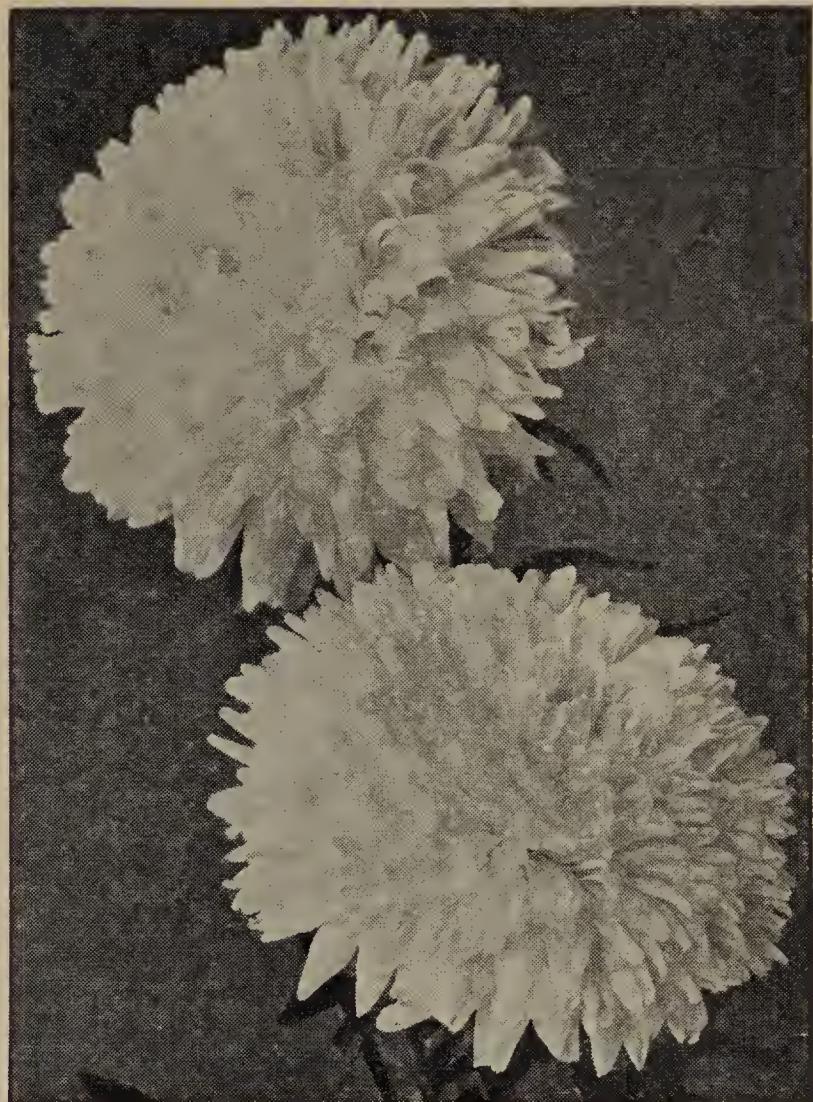
Popular, easily grown flowers which in the best varieties resemble Chrysanthemums. Our selection comprises only the finest types and varieties suited to Florida conditions. Plants grow 2 to 3 feet tall.

KILGORE'S IMPERIAL ASTER MIXTURE. A blending of many of the very best colors of Early Beauty Asters. Where a mixture is desired this will give extremely satisfactory results. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 90c; oz. \$1.75.

Crego

This class, also called "Ostrich Plume" and "Giant Comet," blooms a few days after the King varieties. The double flowers are of fine size, have long, shaggy, twisted petals and are borne abundantly on branching plants of robust growth.

ASSORTED COLO-S. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 90c; oz. \$1.75.



Imperial Mixture Asters

Balsam, Double Camellia-flowered

Tender. Plant from September to March

A well-known old garden favorite with large, double, gorgeously colored flowers borne in the axis of the leaves, making a most attractive garden display. They are very easy to grow and transplant without difficulty. Set them 18 inches apart.

KILGORE'S DOUBLE SELECTED MIXTURE.
Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ½ oz. 45c; oz. 85c.

Blue Lace Flower

Didiscus caerulea

Hardy. Plant from September to February for winter and spring bloom

A delightful blue annual growing quickly from seed, producing long-stemmed, clustered heads like a magnificent pure blue Queen Anne's Lace. Very fine for bedding and especially charming when cut. This is comparatively new in gardens and has achieved wide popularity throughout the entire United States. Like the Baby's Breath, it is also grown in large quantities by florists who find it profitable as a market flower. There are no special cultural requirements.

KILGORE'S HEAVENLY BLUE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; ¼ oz. 50c; ½ oz. 90c; oz. \$1.75.



Golden Orange Calendula

Baby's Breath

Gypsophila grandiflora

Hardy. Plant from September to March

Baby's Breath is one of the necessities in every garden where flowers are raised for cutting. It grows rapidly and produces sprays of dainty flowers in white, pink, or red, and is used extensively for mixing with other cut-flowers of heavier and denser appearance. Florists grow it in large quantities for that purpose. Frequent sowings should be made in order to provide a continuous succession of flowers as the plants rapidly come to maturity and are usually cut off close to the ground when in full bloom, in order to enjoy their airy, dainty grace.

KILGORE'S PURE WHITE.

KILGORE'S DEEP PINK.

KILGORE'S FIRE BALL. Crimson.

Each of the above: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

Bachelor's Button

Centaurea cyanus

Hardy. Plant from September to March

The Bachelor's Button, or Cornflower, is very easily grown. The blue variety is the one most prized and is one of the clearest and finest blues found in the flower kingdom. Our selection of Bachelor's Buttons comprises only the double varieties which are much superior to the single types.

KILGORE'S DAINTY MIXTURE. A blend of several charming dainty types, producing a range of colors that will delight, including the famous "Cornflower blue." Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

Calendula

Hardy. Plant from September to March

The Calendula is one of the finest winter flowers in the South. It is perfectly adapted to cool conditions and reaches magnificent proportions in glorious color, such as is seen nowhere else in the country except under glass. It grows quickly from seed, transplants easily, and is not affected by the coldest weather which Florida can experience. Space the plants 18 to 24 inches apart and take off all buds from each stem except the center if the largest and finest flowers are desired for cutting. If a showy display is wanted in the garden, allow all the buds to develop.

KILGORE'S GOLDEN ORANGE. Dark Orange.

KILGORE'S SULPHUR QUEEN. Rich lemon-yellow.

EXCELLENT MIXTURE. Made up of excellent sorts in shades of orange, yellow, and lemon.

Prices of the above: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Calliopsis

Hardy. Plant from September to February

Bushy, wiry plants with large, loose clusters of yellow and dark crimson flowers, usually with a distinct eye in the center. Requires very little care and yields such a profusion of blooms that they may be cut generously without destroying the beauty of the bed. Plant them in groups, borders, or beds.

KILGORE'S CHOICE MIXTURE. Choice varieties of the various yellow and brown shades. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

Candytuft

Hardy. Plant from September to February

Charming clustered heads of daintily colored flowers. Nice for cutting but particularly desirable for edging walks and flower-beds. Grows 8 to 12 inches high and blooms during autumn, winter, and spring, preferring the cooler weather. It can be transplanted, but is better if sown where it is to bloom and thinned out to 6 inches apart.

KILGORE'S BORDER GROUP. A mixture of various colors and varieties, containing some of the very best types. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

Carnation

Hardy. Plant from September to March

We offer the New Improved Giant Chaubaud strain, very superior to any other outdoor type heretofore offered. These Carnations bloom about five months from sowing the seed. Each plant produces from ten to twenty stalks of huge, intensely fragrant flowers. Allow plenty of space, at least 10 to 12 inches for each plant.

KILGORE'S CHARM MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c; oz. \$1.75.

Cosmos

Tender. Plant from September to April

Plants grow 3 to 5 feet tall, covered with finely divided, bright green, fern-like foliage which makes a handsome background for lower growing plants. The blooms are large and double, or single with a crested center, entirely different from the ordinary single varieties. The seed germinates easily and quickly. Plant seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

KILGORE'S MINGLE BLEND. Choice double varieties. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 65c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.20; oz. \$2.25.

CHOICE MIXTURE. An excellent combination of early single Cosmos. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

Cynoglossum

Chinese Forget-me-not

Hardy. Plant from September to March

A bushy plant 18 to 20 inches high, covered over a long period with sprays of exquisitely lovely sky-blue flowers.

KILGORE'S SELECT. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

The flower varieties listed in this book have been selected with great care from the hundreds of varieties we have tried out in our experimental grounds. We know these flowers are perfectly adapted to southern conditions and that they will give entire satisfaction if given the proper care and attention.

Daisy

Hardy. Plant from September to March

These are marvelous cutting flowers, fine for borders, bedding, pots, and window-boxes. The seed should be soaked twelve hours before planting and covered 1 inch deep. They are easy to transplant. Set them 12 to 15 inches apart. Plants are 2 to 3 feet tall and like a reasonable amount of moisture and fertility, but are not fussy about where they grow.

SHASTA DAISY. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.25.

Dianthus « Chinese Pinks

Hardy. Plant from September to March

The Dianthus, or China Pinks, are extremely popular because of their varied and lovely rich coloring. They are extremely hardy and have few equals in profusion of beautiful bloom. The plants grow 12 to 18 inches tall and are fine for massing, bordering, and cut-flowers. Our seed contains unusually fine double strains and rich colors. Plants should stand 4 to 6 inches apart.

KILGORE'S MEDAL MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 85c.

Gaillardia » Blanket Flower

Hardy. Plant any month in the year

These are brilliant, wheel-like flowers of gorgeous yellow, orange, and dark crimson hues, very desirable for cutting. Give them sandy soil, moist but thoroughly well drained. They require a location exposed to full sunlight as they are sunloving flowers.

KILGORE'S COSMOPOLITAN MIXTURE. This blend includes the most outstanding types in both coloring and size of flowers. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

GAILLARDIA LORENZIANA. This is a double annual which blooms quickly from seed. It produces long-stemmed double flowers with tubular petals tipped with star-like, scarlet, gold and orange rays. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

Gerbera - Transvaal Daisy

Hardy. Plant in almost any month

Another South African Daisy of unusual form and elegance. The long-stemmed flowers, 2 to 3 inches across, with their slender, gracefully curved, waxy petals, rise above a rosette of gray-green leaves. The range of colors is most pleasing, from pale amber through salmon and rose to a rich ruby-red. As a cut-flower it always occasions keen interest and most favorable comment. The plants are easy to grow and bloom the first season as a garden flower.

As the seeds of this Daisy are very hard to germinate, we are listing only the plants, which we feel will be much more satisfactory. All our plants are sturdy, field grown, blooming-size plants. Price: \$1.50 per doz. postpaid.

Godetia

Hardy. Plant from September to March

Delicate, branching, dwarf, annual plants blooming quickly from seed, producing double, gladiolus-like flowers along the branches in great profusion. Excellent for both bedding and cutting and does well in dry, sunny places.

KILGORE'S TALL DOUBLE GRANDIFLORA, ASSORTED COLORS. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

Helianthus - Ornamental Sunflower

Tender. Plant from February to October

Grows 4 to 7 feet tall and is very showy. The immense, brilliant flowers resemble a chrysanthemum. It is easily grown and is especially suited to muck land or low soil with plenty of moisture. A fine background for lower plantings, as a fence-border, or grown in clumps. Sow seed thinly, cover $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and thin out to 2 feet apart.

SUNSHINE MIXTURE. Best large types and various colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; oz. 40c.



Helichrysum

Helichrysum - Strawflower

Hardy. Plant from September to March

Large, showy flowers of straw-like texture which retain their brilliant colors when dry, making them useful for decorative purposes in winter when they will keep indefinitely. The plants should be sown where they are to bloom and thinned out 1 foot apart. When drying for preservation, cut with long stems and hang them in the shade, with their heads down, so that the stems will dry straight. Plant seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep.

KILGORE'S MANY COLORS. A mixture containing fiery red, canary, silver, rose, salmon, and blue. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 85c.

Giant Larkspur

Hardy. Plant from September to February

This is the annual form of the always-popular Delphinium, and blooms quickly from autumn-sown seed. The range of color is much more extensive than in the perennial type, producing some spikes a foot or more long, like enormous hyacinths, in all shades of blue, pink, red, and white. The seed should be sown about $\frac{1}{8}$ inch deep, and the seedlings thinned to stand from 12 to 18 inches apart. Larkspurs bloom about 60 to 70 days from the time of sowing seed. They like plenty of fertilizer, full sun, and an abundance of water.

KILGORE'S GIANT MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

Lupines - Lupinus

Hardy. Plant from September to March

This is an annual. Plants make decorative, palm-like foliage and stems covered with bristly hairs. Flowers are pea-shaped, borne in spikes of varying length. They include a wide range of color, embracing blue in many shades, pink, white, and yellowish tones. Exceptionally desirable for cutting and bedding. Thin the plants to 12 inches apart. They like full sun but will flourish in partial shade. Their one requirement is abundance of water during the blooming season. Fertilize very little if at all.

ASSORTED COLORS. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; oz. 45c.

Double Marigold

Tender. Plant from September to April

These tall, aromatic plants, with fern-like foliage, produce gigantic, double, frilled flowers of much greater size and substance than the old-fashioned types. They make a splendid garden show and are magnificent when cut. Plant the seed $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep and thin or transplant the seedlings 1 to 2 feet apart.

KILGORE'S LEMANGE MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

Mignonette - Reseda

Hardy. Plant from September to March

A famous, old-time, sweet-scented garden flower valuable for mixing with brighter scentless blooms. It makes long spikes of small, fuzzy, greenish flowers tinged with brick-red and yellow and continues in bloom over a long season. Sow the seed as early as possible where the plants are to bloom, as Mignonette cannot be transplanted with any great degree of success. It will endure partial shade and considerable dryness, although it likes plenty of water at blooming-time.

GRANDIFLORA IMPROVED. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; oz. 60c.

Morning-Glory

Tender. Plant from September to June

A rapidly-growing vine which will quickly cover lattice-work, trellises, and unsightly fences. It makes good porch shade with fine, large, heart-shaped leaves, and covers itself with large, silver-shaped flowers of many lovely colors. They thrive in warm weather and bloom continually when once established, the flowers opening early in the morning and closing before noon. Plant thinly, 1 inch deep, and thin out to 4 inches apart.

KILGORE'S JAPANESE MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; oz. 35c.

Nasturtiums

Tender. Plant from September to March



Golden Gleam Nasturtium

NEW DOUBLE SWEET - SCENTED

GOLDEN GLEAM. Large golden yellow blooms, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 inches across, borne well above the foliage, on stems 6 inches long. A blaze of color when in full bloom. The plant forms a vigorous large bush, which throws out short runners averaging 18 inches. Especially fine for cutting.

Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.00.

SINGLE VARIETIES

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE.

Our mixture is a blending of countless exquisite varieties. The plants bloom for many weeks, with immense flowers in a multitude of rich, brilliant, and beautifully varied colors. They succeed equally well on all kinds of soil from sand-bed to muck. Plant them in drills about 1 inch deep, and thin to several inches apart in the row. Nasturtiums do not transplant as easily as some other plants. They like lots of water and sunshine. Pick the flowers freely to encourage more bloom.

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE, DWARF. Very fine for borders, edgings and masses in beds.

KILGORE'S SUNSET MIXTURE, TALL. Rapid-growing, moderately tall vines which should be given some support. Prolific and produce many flowers for cutting.

Each of the above: Pkt. 10c; oz. 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 40c; lb. \$1.25.

Giant Pansies

Hardy. Plant from September to February

Our Pansy seed is the very finest French-grown stock and produces giant flowers of rich colors. The plants will thrive in pots and window-boxes as well as in the open ground. They make charming cut-flowers, and nothing is more beautiful for massing and edging in the garden. The seeds should be sown in a shallow box and the seedlings transplanted, when they have several leaves, to rich, light soil, and given some shade and plenty of water.

KILGORE'S GIANT MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c; oz. \$1.75.

Phlox Drummondii

Hardy. Plant from September to April

Annual Phlox flourishes in all its glory throughout the South, growing and blooming practically the year around in sheets of brilliant color. The seed may be planted at any time, about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep, and the seedlings transplanted or thinned to 6 inches apart. Phlox does best in sunny places and in a soil which is not too rich. It is excellent for planting in barren, unsightly places and makes a long-lasting cut-flower. The plants grow 16 to 18 inches high, producing long-stemmed clusters of flowers that flaunt every color of the rainbow except pure yellow and orange.

KILGORE'S PENINSULAR MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; oz. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.

California Poppy - Eschscholtzia

Hardy. Plant from September to February

Beautiful, choice, low-growing plants with gray-green, fernlike foliage and vivid, cup-shaped flowers freely produced for many weeks. Used extensively in California for beautifying vacant lots. Sow early where they are to bloom as these Poppies are hard to transplant.

KILGORE'S GORGEOUS MIXED. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 30c; oz. 50c.

A SPRAY THAT KILLS ALL GARDEN BUGS

NICOTINE PYROX is a complete spray, killing the 31 common varieties of insect pests and controlling plant disease. It also stimulates growth, helping the plants to grow strong and healthy and to produce in abundance.

NICOTINE PYROX is packed in a 50c size which is sufficient for three or four complete sprayings in smaller gardens. A more economical \$1.75 size is obtainable for larger plots. Not postpaid. Not Mailable.



Rosy Morn Petunias

Petunias

Hardy. Plant from September to June

Rightfully, the Petunia should be Florida's State Flower. Each year there are more acres of blooming Petunias scattered across the Flowery State. Soon Florida's Petunias will outrival the poppies of California which gild her roadsides and vacant lands. They are the outstanding favorites and used extensively for bedding, bordering, and roadside beautification. Neither extreme heat nor cold affects them, and they can be planted at almost any time. The very small seeds should be sown in boxes and transplanted, when the seedlings are well grown, to the bed or border, 6 inches apart.

Petunias are in no wise particular as to soil, but do best on moderately rich, well-drained, though moist soil. Since they grow and bloom over long periods, they require lasting fertilizers for best results. For use on Petunia beds when they are made up, there is no better fertilizer than our raw ground bonemeal.

ROSY MORN. Dwarf, compact, constantly blooming plants with small, brilliant light pink flowers with white centers. One of the finest types, especially desirable for growing in pots, urns and boxes.

KILGORE'S PURPLE PRINCESS. Strong plants with rich purple, white-starred flowers.

Each of the above: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.40; oz. \$2.50

Fluffy Ruffles Petunias

The ultimate in Petunias and well worth the ambition of everyone to produce in perfection. The huge blossoms are wonderfully ruffled and range bewilderingly through shades of pink, blue, scarlet, lavender, crimson, purple, white, and intermediate hues, markings, and curious blotches. The single flowers measure 3 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches across and are gorgeously ruffled.

MIXTURE: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c.

KILGORE'S VIOLET COUNTESS. Deep, velvety, almost blackish violet. Very lovely.

KILGORE'S VELVET RED. Velvety blood-red. Very beautiful and showy.

KILGORE'S SUPERB MIXTURE. A well-selected blend of the finest types and deepest, richest colors.

Portulaca - Sun Plant

Tender. Plant from February to November

A creeping, mossy plant about 6 inches high which thrives in sunny locations. Produces large, very brilliant flowers which open only in full sunshine. It is excellent for massing, edging, rockwork, and sowing broadcast in the open ground. The seed is very fine; sow it thinly and do not cover. May be thinned or transplanted 6 inches apart.

FINEST DOUBLE MIXED. All colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.40; oz. \$2.50.

Salpiglossis - Painted Tongue

Hardy. Plant from September to March

For growing under southern conditions throughout the state, Salpiglossis is one of the most satisfactory annual flowers. They are closely related to the petunias but in growth-habit they are much more erect, and the flowers come in a much wider range of color, being produced in almost every conceivable shade. Some are beautifully blotched, veined, marked, and overlaid with yellow and gold. In our Proving Grounds the Salpiglossis has caused more comment than any other flower. No one has seen it who doesn't vow to have some in his own garden next year.

FINEST VEINED VARIETIES, MIXED. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c; oz. \$1.75.

Salvia - Scarlet Sage

Hardy. Plant from September to June

The Scarlet Sage is one of the showiest and most easily grown plants for low hedges, bedding, bordering, and cutting. The seed is slow in germinating. Should be sown in a seed-box and transplanted to 8 inches apart when about 6 inches high.

SPLENDENS. This is the true, old-fashioned Scarlet Sage, growing 2 to 4 feet high, with spikes 1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$ feet long. Brilliant blazing scarlet. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 90c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.75; oz. \$3.40.

Scabiosa - Mourning Bride

Hardy. Plant from September to February

The flowers of Scabiosa are borne on long, slender, graceful stems and are exquisitely scented. The colors are rich and varied—pure white, pink, yellow, blue, purple, red and variegated shades. As cut-flowers they are unsurpassed and they will last a week or more if cut before they have entirely opened. Plants should be set out 1 foot apart in any good garden soil.

KILGORE'S SUNRISE MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 40c; oz. 75c.

Snapdragons - Antirrhinum

Hardy. Plant from September to February for winter and spring bloom

GIANT SNAPDRAGONS

The Snapdragons which we offer produce massive spikes 3 to 4 feet high, with close-set, large, velvety flowers which last for many days when cut. The seeds are small and slow to germinate. They should be planted in a shallow box of rich soil, and, when 4 inches high, may be transplanted in rich, moist soil 1 foot apart. As soon as the plants reach 8 inches in height they should be tied to light stakes until the side branches are well developed. Frequent cultivation and applications of fertilizer will produce spikes of astonishing vigor and blooms of marvelous size.

KILGORE'S GIANT MIXTURE. This is a blend of the finest outstanding Giant types. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 55c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1; oz. \$1.75.

New Half-Tall Snapdragons with Giant Flowers

The half-dwarf or medium-height Snapdragons are preferred by many. As they do not grow as tall as the new Giant type they are sometimes better to use in certain positions in the garden.

KILGORE'S FINEST MIXTURE. A mixture of all the colors of the rainbow. Makes a beautiful bed or border. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 35c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 65c; oz. \$1.25.

Build a Rock Garden or a Fish Pool

Nothing beautifies the home more or is half as interesting. See directions and listings of plants, fish, and supplies on pages 11 to 14.



Kilgore's Giant Mixed Snapdragons



Kilgore's Rainbow Mixture

Early Spencer Sweet Peas

Hardy. Plant from September to February for winter and spring bloom

There is no end to the varieties of Sweet Peas, and we have, therefore, concentrated our efforts upon obtaining the most desirable colors—blue, pink, lavender, and red—so that those who enjoy flowers of uniform shades may be sure of getting exactly what they want. Nevertheless, we believe that most people prefer mixed Sweet Peas because of the larger variety, and we have taken great pains in preparing a splendid mixture.

Soak the seed for ten to twelve hours before planting, and sow an inch deep on a ridge of very fertile soil with a ditch on each side for watering. Keep the ground cultivated and watered at all times, and when the plants are up, apply a small amount of fertilizer worked into the soil every two weeks. Do not allow the flowers to make seed; keep them cut off every day.

KILGORE'S BLUE. Deep Blue.

KILGORE'S DAZZLER. Scarlet.

KILGORE'S FLESH. Blazing Pink.

KILGORE'S MONARCH. Clear Lavender.

Each of the above: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1.75; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$3.25; lb. \$5.50.

KILGORE'S RAINBOW SWEET PEA MIXTURE. An unexcelled assortment that will give delightful and pleasing results in all popular shades. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$1; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.75; lb. \$3.25.

Late Spencer Sweet Peas

This class is particularly thrifty and vigorous. They do very well wherever the nights are cool and the days are not too hot, as during the winter and spring in the South. On our Proving Grounds, planted at the same time, this variety bloomed very profusely after the Early-Flowering varieties were past.

KILGORE'S FINEST LATE-FLOWERING MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; oz. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. \$1.25; lb. \$2.

Statice - Sea Lavender

Hardy. Plant from September to March.

Slender, wiry, bushy plants, bearing masses of misty ever-lasting flowers in delicate shades of lavender, rose, blue, and white. Valued for drying and makes an excellent everlasting flower for winter bouquets. Plants grow 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high.

ASSORTED COLORS. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; oz. 45c.

Early Giant Stocks Gillyflowers

Hardy. Plant from September to March.

Stocks are bushy, well-branched plants with tall stems covered with long gray leaves and bearing terminal clusters of deliciously scented flowers in a great variety of colors. For best results they should be planted in good soil well fertilized and well watered. Set the plants 12 to 15 inches apart.

KILGORE'S COMBINATION. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 75c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. \$1.40; oz. \$2.75.

Improved Colossal Verbenas

Hardy. Plant almost every month in the year, through fall, winter, and spring

Verbenas are trailing, graceful plants with handsome foliage which cover themselves with large heads of brilliant flowers in a great variety of colors. Much brighter and larger than the old Verbenas which grew in grandmother's garden, and you will never appreciate the beauty of Verbenas until you have grown this remarkable new strain. Sow the seed in boxes or where they are to flower, and thin or transplant to a foot apart.

KILGORE'S MASTER MIXTURE. In this mixture are found the most magnificent, colossal types, producing large individual flowers an inch across in the most attractive colors. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. 30c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c; oz. \$1.75.



A Bed of Our Sunburst Mixture Zinnias

Zinnias

Tender. Plant from February to November.

Double Giant Dahlia-flowered

The Zinnia, one of the easiest and most gorgeous flowers, thrives in all its glory in the South, and our new Dahlia-flowered race is by far the most marvelous Zinnia ever produced. The enormous flowers are heavy, fully double, with broad, undulating rays in magnificent solid colors and delicate tints of crushed strawberry, burnt orange, soft crimson-maroon, ivory, terra-cotta, raspberry, scarlet, yellow, and purple. When well grown, the flowers measure 4 to 6 inches across, rivaling dahlias in beauty and in perfectness. The plants grow 2 to 3 feet high, and ought to be set at least 8 to 12 inches apart. The seed should be sown where it is to bloom and the plants thinned and transplanted. They can be moved at any time with perfect safety. They like rich soil, plenty of water, especially in blooming-time, which lasts many weeks. We know of no other flower that will give such a magnificent, stately display of color over so long a period or furnish so many lovely blooms as these magnificent Sunburst Double Giant Dahlia-flowered Zinnias.

KILGORE'S SUNBURST MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. 50c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 90c; oz. \$1.70; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$5.00.

New Giants of California

Here is the class to which the Zinnias are indebted for the great favor they enjoy today. In habit the plants are tall, branching and vigorous. The flowers are usually brighter than the Dahlia-flowered type and are nearly as large. Normally they are rather similar in shape but the center is somewhat more elevated and the rows of slightly convex petals are more regular, giving the bloom the appearance of being well shingled. This group will give splendid satisfaction.

KILGORE'S SPECIAL MIXTURE. Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Pompon or Lilliput

Handsome, neat little plants about 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet high or less, bearing miniature flowers of fine form resembling Pompon or Button chrysanthemums. These are charming when cut and the plants make an excellent low edging or border for taller varieties. Culture is exactly the same as for the Dahlia-flowered types.

ASSORTED COLORS: Pkt. 10c; 3 pkts. 25c; $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 45c; oz. 85c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. \$2.50.

Dahlias

Tender. Plant from February to October.

Dahlia-culture is simple. They grow best in a fairly rich soil which has been spaded about 18 inches deep. Lay the tubers **on the side**, covering from 4 to 6 inches deep. Plants should be at least $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 feet apart. Stakes for supporting the plants may be set at the time of planting, thus avoiding injury to the tubers and plants later on.

It is well to cut out all but three or four strong shoots. When the buds form, add more fertilizer, say a handful to each plant, repeating in about two weeks. To secure extra-large flowers, remove the side buds, leaving only those at the ends of the shoots and branches.

Cactus Dahlias

A. Lincoln. 5 ft. Bright Red.....	35c
Ballet Girl. 5 ft. Orange, tipped White	35c
Esther Dean Browning. 5 ft. Clear pink	35c
Fort Monmouth. 6 ft. Crimson.....	50c
Mrs. Robert H. Groff. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pure white	35c
Sunkiss. 5 ft. Canary yellow, shaded rosy salmon	35c
One each of above for \$1.65	

Decorative Dahlias

Ida Perkins. 5 ft. Pure white.....	35c
Jane Hall. 4 ft. Clear buff yellow.....	35c
Jersey's Beacon. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Bright scarlet	35c
Jersey's Beauty. 6 ft. Fine pink.....	25c
Judge Marean. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Blend of yellow, gold, orange	35c
Leo Niessen. 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Cardinal Red.....	35c
One each of above for \$1.50	

Collection No. 1, \$1.00

4 Cactus and 4 Decoratives

CACTUS

Lawine. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. White, suffused pink	25c
Libelle. 4 ft. Aster purple.....	25c
Mrs. Edna Spencer. 5 ft. Silvery lilac	25c
Pierrot. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Deep amber, tipped white	25c

DECORATIVE

Jack Rose. 4 ft. Brilliant Crimson....	25c
Jersey's Fiancee. 5 ft. Rose pink, tipped gold	25c
Le Grand Manitou. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Lilac penciled crimson	25c
Mrs. Louise Finger. 4 ft. Pure white	25c

Collection No. 2, \$1.75

12 Dainty Pompon Dahlias	
Aimee. 3 ft. Bronze	25c
Clara Harsh. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Yellow, tipped crimson	25c
Clarissa. 3 ft. Pale primrose.....	25c
Dee Dee. 3 ft. Lavender.....	25c
Fairy Queen. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Yellow, edged carmine	25c
Joe Fette. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Pure white	25c
Little Beauty. 3 ft. Mauve, pink.....	25c
Little Paul. 4 ft. Deep rose, red tipped, white	25c
Madeline. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Primrose—edged purple	25c
Robbie. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Deep royal purple....	50c
Rose Wilmouth. 3 ft. Rose pink.....	25c
Sunny Daybreak. 3 ft. Apricot, edged red	25c

Collection No. 3, \$3.00

8 Splendid Decoratives

Elite Glory. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Giant red.....	50c
Frazier. 4 ft. Oriental red, tipped yellow	75c
Jane Cowl. 5 ft. Golden buff.....	35c
Kentucky. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Salmon pink.....	50c
King Midas. 4 ft. Pure golden yellow	75c
Robert H. Groff. 5 ft. Lilac, shading to rosy lavender	50c
Sanhican's Queen. 5 ft. Apricot suffused carmine	50c
The World. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft. Rich, deep magenta overlaid with garnet.....	50c

Special Collections

12 Decorative, all named.....	\$2.00
12 Cactus, all named.....	2.00
12 Peony-flowered, all named.....	2.00
12 All Classes, all named.....	1.50
12 Double Mixed, not named.....	1.00
12 Single Mixed, not named.....	1.00



A type of Rock Garden easily adapted to any location.
The Pool and Rock Garden usually belong together.

The Rock Garden

ONE of the most delightful things about a rock garden is that you can build it in summer when the weather is fine and all the rush of other garden work is over. In many a garden, slopes and gullies which seemed devoid of possibilities have been transformed into fascinating features, where species unsuited to the regular plant borders find favorable conditions.

No matter how limited your space or seemingly devoid of possibilities and regardless of the location, you can have an example of this "most different" type of garden. Some of the most attractive rock gardens have been made in small nooks and corners.

The difficult problem to many is the acquisition of rock material. While stones of various kinds are found in nearly every part of the country, there are places where their absence may present a real obstacle.

The more porous the stone, the more moisture will be retained in reserve, during dry periods. Tufa, hard sandstone, coral rock, and rock which has become honey-combed through weathering, are excellent types for our purpose.

Where rock is difficult to obtain, clinkers dipped in thin cement have been used very cleverly. They make an effect resembling tufa, and large ones are obtained by cementing together small pieces.

In constructing a rock garden of boulders, or similar material which is non-stratified, select pieces in various sizes; it is important that some large stones be used in the composition. This will tend to give character to a garden of this type.

Rock plants generally prefer a light porous soil, which is not too rich. They seem to bloom better when they are starved somewhat. If your soil is heavy with clay, use some sand, gravel, stone chips, or cinders to lighten it, also mix in humus.

To start your rock garden, excavate to a depth of two feet and put in six inches of cinders. A tile drain can lead off from this if necessary. If the subsoil is a heavy clay twelve inches of drainage material should be used.

After drainage has been installed, fill in the remaining depth with soil. You are now on the level with the natural grade, and you can start your rock construction. Put in place the first or bottom layer of rocks and tamp thoroughly around them to prevent air pockets and settling and be sure that they tilt backward slightly and not forward. Keep rough and weathered edges to the front to simulate naturalness and age. Use broken rock mixed with soil back of rocks. Be sure that sufficient good soil is placed under the stones for the plants to grow in. Build up with sufficient layers, until you have reached the desired height. When planting, place the roots deeply into the recesses.

For the maintenance of a rock garden, water frequently in summer.

We recommend the following Annuals for use in the rock garden:

ALYSSUM (Page 1)
ASTER (Page 1)

DIANTHUS (Page 3)
PETUNIA (Page 6)

CYNOGLOSSUM (Page 3)

CALIFORNIA POPPY (Page 5)
ZINNIA, POMPON (Page 9)

PORTULACA (Page 6)

SNAPDRAGON, Half Tall (Page 7)

VERBENA (Page 8)

TROPICAL CORAL ROCK very beautiful, coming in colors of white, cream, and very often mottled. No two pieces alike. Nothing like it for use around a pool or in a rock garden. Generous sample: 20c; \$1.00 to \$5.00 assortments; \$10.00 per barrel (F.O.B. Ojus, Fla.) A \$1 collection contains about a dozen beautiful pieces.

Construction of an Informal Pool

AN attractive informal pool of any size may be built without forms by simply hollowing out the chosen space to the desired shape. When the ground is prepared, the sides trimmed to a slope of approximately 35 degrees, and the filled-in spots rammed hard, you are ready for reinforcing wire. For this purpose the $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch deformed steel rods laid in 12-inch squares will be best, but farm fencing of No. 9 to No. 12 gauge wire, in mesh not over 6 inches each way, will be easier to lay and prove quite satisfactory. **This reinforcing is necessary in concrete pools and your work may be for nothing if it is omitted**, as the bottom or sides may then leak hopelessly through cracks. Even steel may not be an absolute preventive of cracks, but should a crack develop in a reinforced surface, the pieces will hold tightly together and the crack may be made water-tight by cleaning the surface, drying it thoroughly, and pouring melted roofing tar into the crack. The pool will then be as good as ever. When wire fencing is used, allow it to overlap 6 inches at the joints and when pouring raise or move it so it will be in the middle of the concrete surface. We recommend four inches of concrete for any pool, believing that the extra two inches may save you a great deal of trouble in the long run. An overflow and drain should be provided. Rock decorations will add to the natural appearance.

CAUTION: A new pool must be filled with water and allowed to stand for a few days. Then rinse out thoroughly and drain. Refill immediately and allow water to stand another week, then drain again. This will remove the alkali in new cement which would be very injurious to fish or plants. Repeat this draining a third time in another week, as it will then be in still better shape for the fish. A fourth and last draining is recommended for anyone who has the time before planting lilies or introducing the fish.

Hardy Goldfish

F. O. B. CINCINNATI, OHIO

All our Goldfish are grown out of doors in natural clay bottom ponds, and are in no way to be classed with delicate "hothouse" varieties.

SHIPPING NOTE: All orders go by express from Cincinnati, Ohio. An additional charge of 35c is made on every order for fish to cover cost of the shipping can. Orders for more than one dozen large Goldfish would need two cans. Usually an extra fish will be included in your order to repay you for this amount.

We cannot guarantee live delivery, but we use the greatest care in shipping and will gladly help in filing any claim provided you get a "Received in Bad Order" slip and send it to us with the shipping tag.

CHINESE MOORS—These include only Black Telescopes nearly all Fantails, but a few single-tails also. Extra choice quality.

Per Pair Per Doz.

2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 Inches.....\$0.75 \$3.50

SHUBUNKIN—A newer addition to the Goldfish family. Color ranges from red and white, to red, black, blue, orange, purple, and white—at times all on the same fish. It is quite hardy.

Per Pair Per Doz.

3 to 4-inch size.....\$0.50 \$2.50
4 to 5-inch size.....1.25 6.00

JAPANESE NYMPHS—Colors are red, gold, red and white, or red and black. All red is the predominating color.

Per Pair Per Doz.

3 to 4-inch size.....\$0.75 \$3.50
4 to 5-inch size.....1.50 7.50

COMET—Colors are red and white, red and black, all red or all white.

Per Pair Per Doz.

3 to 4-inch size.....\$0.40 \$2.00
4 to 5-inch size.....0.60 3.00

PLAIN GOLDFISH—

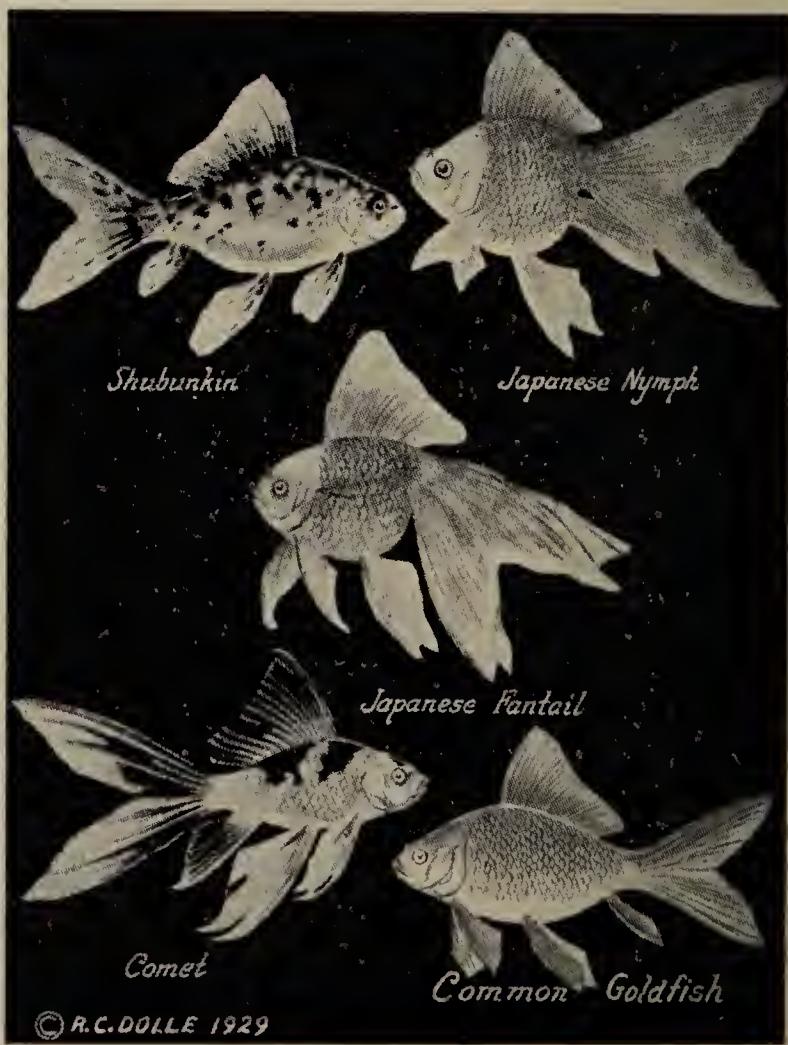
Per Pair Per Doz.

3 to 4-inch size.....\$1.20
4 to 5-inch size.....\$0.50 2.50

JAPANESE FANTAILS—Also known as Korean Fantails and choice older specimens are called "Fringetails."

Per Pair Per Doz.

3 to 4-inch size.....\$1.00 \$5.00
4 to 5-inch size.....2.00 10.00



© R.C. DOLLE 1929

Hardy Water Lilies

(Genus *Nymphaea*)

ADD GRACE AND CHARM TO EVERY PLACID WATER SURFACE

ONE or more specimens of the Hardy Water Lilies should be in every pool. Fish and plants belong together and each profits by the other's presence. Lily leaves shade the Goldfish on hot summer days, and the fish in turn reciprocate by eating up the bugs as rain (or your hose) washes them from the surface of the leaves.

HOW TO PLANT—The most satisfactory method of planting in larger pools is to drain the water and install a box for each plant. These boxes should be 24x24x12 inches deep. If the water is more than 30 inches deep the boxes should have a tight bottom and be raised on stones so that the crowns of lilies are not over 18 inches under water. If the boxes are to be placed on the concrete bottom of pool they will not need a full bottom but only a few strips nailed across so that the soil will anchor the sides and keep them from floating to the surface. The sheathing used for concrete forms will last for several years under water, but if you must buy lumber then rough "Hotbed Boards" 1x12 inches will be very satisfactory. Use a 2x4 cleat in the corners. Do not allow lilies to become dry.

SHIPMENTS are made from Cincinnati, Ohio. If the order contains lilies, but no fish, it can be sent by parcel post, otherwise it will be sent express collect with the fish. About 10% of the amount of the order should be added for postage. Full planting directions are enclosed with each order.

WHITE

Gladstone—This is the finest pure white lily. It bears an abundance of dazzling white flowers, 6 to 8 inches in size, having broad petals and yellow stamens. It is a very strong grower. \$1.50 Each.

YELLOW

Mexicana—This is a very hardy lily. They will survive periods of drought. Propagation is by long runners and the plants are of vigorous habits. Flowers are a beautiful light yellow, size about 3 to 4 inches. Leaves are dark green with dark red blotched under surface. 60c Each.

Tropical Water Lilies

Being tropical, they cannot survive heavy frosts, but will stand the usual winter weather of Florida. They bear flowers on stout stems above the water and are very free bloomers. Available April 15 to September 15.

BLUE BEAUTY (or Pennsylvania.)—This is perhaps the largest selling blue Tropical Water Lily grown. Color, deep blue, blooming during the day—flowers up to 12 inches diameter and many of them.—Yellow stamens and leaves slightly speckled with brown. \$2.50 Each.

MRS. GEO. H. PRING.—One of the most popular White Tropical day bloomers. Flowers 8 to 10 inches across under favorable conditions, but



JAMES BRYDEN
A Giant Hardy Water Lily.

RED

James Bryden. This is one of the best of the earlier American varieties and still unsurpassed. Flowers are large, cup shaped, full petaled and of brilliant rosy crimson color. Leaves are very ornamental and the plant is vigorous and free flowering. \$2.50 Each.

PINK

Odorata Rosea—The famous Cape Cod Pink Pond Lily. The clear pink flowers are about 4 inches in diameter, darker in the center, very fragrant, with pure yellow stamens. Leaves are a dark reddish green both sides. \$1.00 Each.

can be used in small pools, too. \$2.50 Each.

MRS. C. W. WARD.—A very lovely rose pink day bloomer. Vigorous and a prolific bloomer. \$2.00 Each.

FRANK TRELEASE.—A beautiful dark red night blooming lily. Flowers are a brilliant dark crimson 8 to 10 inches in diameter. Stamens are a dark mahogany color. Leaves dark red-green on top, greenish underneath. \$1.50 Each.

The Sacred Lotus

Available April 1st to July 31. Hardy.

Plant the tubers about three inches under the soil in a horizontal position with the growing tip just exposed. (Do not break tip off). Cover tuber with earth and place a small flat stone over it (but not on growing point) to hold it down until the roots take hold. After May 30th Lotus is supplied as a potted plant only.

EGYPTIAN LOTUS (Nelumbium Speciosum)—The true lotus of the ancient Egyptians. It has immense fragrant pink flowers and is hardy. Tubers, \$1.65 each; Potted Plants \$2.65 each.

AMERICAN LOTUS (Nelumbium Lutea)—This is a superb variety with large yellow flowers

attaining a size of 8 to 10 inches in diameter. It is sometimes known as "Water Chinquapin" in some of our Western and Southern States where it is native.

Tubers, \$1.65 each; Potted Plants, \$2.65 each.

Tropical Fish

F. O. B. Ojus, Florida

All Cans and Packing (insulated cans for cold weather) 35c each extra.
Thermos Jugs for Cold Weather Shippings \$1.50.

Blue Moons (Platypoecillus Blue) assorted sizes—35c each; \$3.50 doz.
Giant Blue (Platy) Moons (Fancy Breeders) \$1.00 each; \$6.00 doz.
Gold (Platy) Moons—50c each; \$5.00 doz.
Red (Platy) Moons—\$1.00 and up each; \$8.00 doz.
Black (Platy) Moons—\$1.00 each; \$4.80 doz.
Purple Blue Moons (supply limited) (Platypoecillus maculatus immaculatus Purplelatus) young stock—\$1.00 to \$1.50 each.
Mature Breeders—\$2.00 to \$2.50 each.
Fancy Guppyi—25c each; \$2.00 doz.
Giant Guppyi—\$1.00 each; \$5.00 doz.
Helleri (Mexican Sword Tails)—60c each; \$4.98 doz.

NOTE: Varieties marked (*) will stand lower temperatures and can be kept with Goldfish, as they will live in temperatures from 45 to 80 degrees, but are usually shipped separately.

Snails and Scavengers

F. O. B. Ojus, Florida

Baby size real coral bright red Copenhagen, Ramshorn Snails—15c each; \$1.00 doz.
Large Red Copenhagen Ramshorn Snails (up to size of a dime)—25c each; \$2.00 doz.
Black and Brown Ramshorn Snails, assorted sizes—35c-50c doz.
Japanese and Potomac Trapdoor Snails (Live Bearing) assorted sizes—25c each; \$1.50 doz.
Large Four Horned Snails (Ampularia Gigas)—25c each; \$2.00 doz.
Red Australian Snails—25c each; \$1.25 doz.

Tropical Black and Mottled Pond Snails—10c each; 75c doz.
Neritina Snails, a new beautiful novelty—10c each; \$1.00 doz.
Dainty Fairy Like Fresh Water Shrimp (graceful novelty)—25c each; \$1.00 doz.
Polly-Wags (a fine scavenger)—10c each; 75c doz.
Red Bellied (Jap) Salamanders—50c each; \$2.50 doz.
Baby Turtles—35c each; \$2.00 doz.
Fresh Water Mussel—25c each; \$2.00 doz.
Baby Alligators—\$2.00 each; \$15.00 doz.

Aquarium Plants

F. O. B. Ojus, Florida

The health of the fish in the aquarium depends on the plant life therein to a large extent. A healthy plant growth will produce strong and vigorous fish. Vallisneria, Sagittaria and Anacharis are the best oxygen producing plants and 50% of plants used in an aquarium should be these strong oxygen producers, the balance may be the less oxygen producing and more ornamental plants, such as Spatterdock, Cabomba, Ludwigia, etc.

Ludwigia	10c a plant	50c doz.
Water Fern	10c a plant	50c doz.
Water Lettuce	10c a plant	75c doz.
Anacharis	10c a plant	75c doz.
Sagittaria	10c a plant	1.00 doz.
Vallisneria	10c a plant	50c doz.
Sweetwater Grass	25c a portion	
Elodia	25c a portion	

Oxygenia Water Grass	25c a portion
Hornwart Floridae	10c a plant 50c doz.
Utricularia Minor	25c a portion
Flotilla Floating Greens....	25c a portion
Cabomba	10c a plant 50c doz.
Water Poppy	25c each 1.25 doz.
Special—A nice water plant assortment	\$1.00 an assortment.

Fish Foods and Supplies

F. O. B. Ojus, Florida

"ROG-GRA" Fish Food (Concentrated) little goes far—25c and 35c a can; \$1.25 doz. cans; \$1.00 lb.

Fresh Pure Ground Dried Shrimp—60c lb.; 3 lbs. \$1.25; \$25.00 hd. lbs.

Hand Made Special Tropical Fish Nets—25c-35c-50c each.

Professional Netting for large dip nets, over 60 Mesh to inch—linen \$1.75 sq. yd.; Cotton white \$1.50 sq. yd.

Pure Unmixed Asphaltum (the kind hatcheries use in their cans and pools) \$1.00 gal.
Aquarium Cement—35c lb.; 5 lbs. \$1.25.

We have on hand at all times and can furnish Metal Frame Aquariums from one to 40 gallons at a cost approximately 75c per gallon content. Write for detail information and prices.

We do not accept orders for 50 at the 100 price; all 50 lot orders must be at the 4 doz. price.
(A nice overcount on all 25 and 50 lot orders.)

Cesppaba

A pill for fish lice. Works like magic. One pill treats ten gallons of water. Each, 20c; 3 for 50c; 7 for \$1.00; 12 for \$1.75; 25 for \$3.50; 36 for \$5.00; 50 for \$7.75; 100 for \$10.00.

Kilgore's Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture

Kilgore's Lawn and Golf-Course Mixture will quickly produce a permanent lawn. In this mixture, one variety of seed will produce, from early fall and throughout the winter and until middle of April, a heavy, luxuriant, velvety green sod, which must be mowed frequently on account of its vigorous growth. During this time the other mixtures become well rooted and sodded, and by the middle of April make a well-turfed, permanent lawn which will withstand the summer heat without serious injury, and make a heavy, luxuriant growth through the summer rainy season and through fall, winter, and spring.

Kilgore's Lawn and Golf-Course Grass Mixture: $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$3.00, prepaid. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Italian Rye Grass

SOUTHERN BLUE GRASS

Sow 50 to 200 pounds of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except 10-lb. lots or less, which are prepaid.

This is a very valuable and desirable fall and winter grass for the South, but it does not make a permanent lawn. It dies out as soon as warm weather comes on. However, for quick covering of lawns, golf greens, and fairways in winter it is unsurpassed. Planted earlier part of October, will be ready for mower in three to four weeks, and will make vigorous, luxuriant growth throughout fall and winter and well up into late spring, but must have moist situation or plenty of water. Lb. 15c; 10 lbs. \$1.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Bermuda Grass

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except 10-lb. lots or less, which are prepaid.

Seed can be sown from March to November, and should be mixed with fine soil when sowing to get a good even distribution. For lawns or golf courses, where a heavy thick sod is desired, use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound per 100 square feet. Bermuda makes a beautiful velvety, permanent lawn where plenty of water is available and proper care given. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.80. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Carpet Grass

Sow 25 to 100 pounds of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except 10-lb. lots or less, which are prepaid.

Plant in the spring from March to June. Carpet Grass is desirable for lawns and golf courses, and for this purpose use $\frac{1}{4}$ pound for 100 square feet. Carpet Grass, like practically all other grasses, thrives where plenty of moisture is available and the richer the soil the better. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 30c; 10 lbs. \$2.25. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Redtop (Herds Grass)

Sow 15 to 50 pounds of seed per acre

F. O. B. Plant City, except 10-lb. lots or less, which are prepaid.

This Grass does wonderfully well here in the South through fall, winter, and spring, but goes down during the summer weather. For the South we think its greatest value is for lawns, golf-course greens, and home beautification. Redtop likes a moist situation, but will thrive on any of our southern soils, especially if it is watered freely. It has a small, fine blade, making it very valuable and desirable for lawns or golf greens. Sow from October 1 to April. For lawn or golf greens, sow $\frac{1}{4}$ pound to 100 square feet. $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. 10c; lb. 35c; 10 lbs. \$2.00. Write for prices on larger quantities.

Centipede Grass

Use 1 bu. per 600 sq. ft.

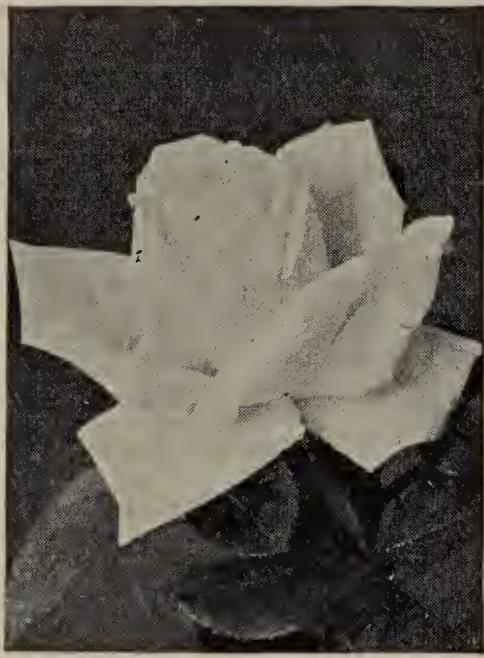
This new variety of lawn grass has become very popular in the last few years. It forms a very heavy sod, choking out even Bermuda grass and sand spurs. It never needs weeding and is very easy to mow. This grass is practically disease-free and needs only light applications of fertilizer twice a year.

When planting prepare the soil thoroughly and fertilize carefully. This grass is planted by sprigs, 3 to 5 inches long, in rows 12 inches apart, and 3 to 4 inches apart in the rows. Insert the sprigs in the ground, leaving about $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 inch showing. Do not cover them entirely. For the first few months the lawn will need careful watering and some fertilizer. Some weeding may be necessary before the lawn is well established. 1 bu. \$1.25; 5 bu. \$5.50; 10 bu. \$9.50. Not prepaid.

Rose Bushes

Plant December, January, February, and March.

TO BE SURE OF SECURING VARIETIES DESIRED, ORDERS SHOULD BE SENT EARLY.
Postage paid on all Rose Bushes. Rose Bushes cannot be shipped before December 1.



White American Beauty

Our Rose bushes are the very finest, healthy, sturdy, budded, acclimated stock, all Florida-grown, and therefore accustomed to climatic conditions here.

Shipped Direct from Nursery. All orders will be shipped direct from the nursery to the customer. It will require from a week to ten days from time order leaves customer to receive Rose bushes, as all orders are filled in rotation, and it requires a little time to properly prepare order and make shipment. Therefore, be just a little patient as order will be sent as quickly as possible.

Setting Rose Bushes. Dig hole sufficiently deep and wide to permit roots of plants to be set in natural position and not doubled up. First, put in two to three pounds of Wizard Brand Sheep Manure, well mixed with a half



Red Radiance

pound bonemeal, and mix the two thoroughly in the soil. Then pour in liberal supply of water, set bush, press the soil tightly around the roots, and pack dug-out soil firmly around plant. Do not set plant any deeper than it originally grew; you can discover this by observing the soil-mark on the plant. Two-year-old bushes will bloom in two months after setting out. However, all the first buds should be pulled off to aid greater growth of plant. Roses need lots of water, should be fertilized every six weeks with our Agrico and an occasional application of manure, and be cultivated frequently.

ALL OUR ROSES ARE STRONG, FIELD-GROWN, AND ARE BUDDED ON ROSA MULTIFLORA STOCK.

Prices of all varieties of Roses

1-year, strong

2-year, large

Each

\$0.50

.60

3 bushes

\$1.35

1.65

6 bushes

\$2.40

3.00

12 bushes

\$4.20

5.40

Bush Roses

RED RADIANCE. (HT.) It has flowers of the same exquisite form, the same sweet perfume, as Pink Radiance. The color is a splendid, even shade of clear red, without a trace of any other color, retaining its vividness for an unusually long time after being cut.

PINK RADIANCE. (HT.) Flowers are a beautiful shade of the richest tone of pink, darker on the inner surface of the petals than on the margins. The buds are large and very fine. It is a strong grower and exceptionally desirable.

SHELL-PINK RADIANCE. (Mrs. Charles Bell). (HT.) Another of the Radiance family. A distinct light shell-pink. It is a wonderful Rose, always in bloom, which is a heritage of all Radiance types.

LADY HILLINGDON. (T.) Pointed buds of brilliant deep golden yellow.

WHITE AMERICAN BEAUTY. (Frau Karl Druschki.) (HP.) Buds fine and large, usually pure white, but sometimes with a slight shading of pink on outer petals. A strong grower.

WHITE KILLARNEY. (HT.) Produces wonderful, long, pointed buds; the open flowers are semi-double.

MAMAN COCHET, PINK. (T.) Rosy pink with shadings of silvery rose. A splendid Rose of sturdy habits. The fine buds last well when cut, are of large size, and open into full double, fragrant blooms. A medium spreading grower.

MAMAN COCHET, WHITE. (T.) Of same sturdy habits, size of bloom, and delicate fragrance as the Maman Cochet, and of such a pearly white and such exquisite shadings of most delicate pink that it is easily ranked as one of the few best Roses.

MME. LOMBARD. (T.) Beautiful tints of rosy bronze, fawn, and salmon. Vigorous grower; free bloomer; spreading habit.

GENERAL JACQUEMINOT. (HP.) Bright shining crimson; very fragrant. Free bloomer.

LOUIS PHILIPPE. (Ben.) Another old favorite. In bloom all the year, with rich velvety crimson blooms. Strong, spreading habit.

PAUL NEYRON. (HP.) Largest Rose known surpassing even hothouse American Beauties. Deep rose-pink, full, double blooms with spicy fragrance, borne on strong, upright stems. Vigorous grower and constant bloomer.

Ramblers

These old-time favorites will do fairly well in Florida. They prefer a rather high, dry location.
CL. BABY RAMBLER. (Poly.) An everblooming true Crimson Rambler. Foliage never mildews.

ROSES (Continued)

Climbing Roses

CLIMBING RADIANCE (Cl.H.T.) Registered with the American Rose Society. A perfect Radiance that is a strong climber and a free bloomer. The most desirable new Rose for the South introduced since the bush varieties of the Radiance group came out.

This marvelous new Rose comes in two colors:

CLIMBING PINK RADIANCE.
CLIMBING RED RADIANCE.

MARECHAL NIEL. (Cl.Nois.) The full, double, golden yellow blooms are produced abundantly at all seasons of the year. Positively every home should have one or more of these grand climbers.

PAUL'S SCARLET. (HW.) Vivid scarlet, shaded crimson. Makes a brilliant display for a long period of time in the garden. A wonderful new climbing Rose.

WHEN ORDERING ROSE BUSHES, STATE TIME DELIVERY IS WANTED.

Kalo Safe Insecticides

Substitute for Arsenic and Nicotine for the Purposes Recommended

Based on Non-Arsenical Compounds Which Have Been Thoroughly Tested and Proven For Many Years by Recognized Government, State and Foreign Entomologists.

SAFE TO USE—Because it washes off to leave no harmful residue. A substitute for arsenic for the purposes named. **CONTAINS NO ARSENIC, LEAD, COPPER.**

KALITE. The Quick Killing Protection Dust for Vegetables, Flowers, Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Shrubs. Prices: 1 lb. 35c; 5 lbs. \$1.50; 25 lbs. \$5; 100 lbs. \$15. Postpaid.

KALOIL. Kills Most Insects on contact at the proper dilution. Prices: 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. 35c; 6 oz. \$1; 32 oz. \$3.50; 1 Gallon \$11.75. Postpaid.

KALO SPRAY (KAOLITH.) A non-arsenical spray for fruits and vegetables. Prices: lb. 50c; 4 lbs. \$1.45. Postpaid.

Ever Green

EVER GREEN KILLS ALL PLANT INSECTS ON YOUR FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES

Ever Green is the only insecticide which is specially prepared with a standardized pyrethrin content and thus serves as the ideal insecticide for home use on fruits, vegetables and flowers.

Most important to the home gardeners is the fact that EVER GREEN is non-poisonous to humans, birds and pets. Yet EVER GREEN is certain death to all plant insects, including both the chewing and sucking varieties. Thus EVER GREEN serves as an all-purpose insecticide which kills plant insects on flowers, on vegetables, and also kills ants.

EVER GREEN PRICES

Prepaid

1 ounce bottle	\$0.35
6 ounce bottle	1.00
1 pint bottle	2.00

Nicotine Pyrox

FOR THE FIRST TIME—

A SPRAY THAT KILLS ALL GARDEN BUGS

Nicotine Pyrox is a complete spray, killing the 31 common varieties of insect pests and controlling plant disease. It also stimulates growth, helping the plants to grow strong and healthy and to produce in abundance.

Nicotine Pyrox is used for hedges, shrubs, chrysanthemums, rose bushes, dahlias and other flowers; melons, sour cherries, grapes and small fruits; cucumbers, tomatoes, cabbages, eggplants, potatoes, squashes, peppers, celery, beans, etc.

Nicotine Pyrox should be used at the rate of two heaping teaspoonsfuls to one quart of water or five ounces to the gallon.

Nicotine-Pyrox 10 oz. pkg. 50c; 40 oz. \$1.25; 5 lbs. \$1.75; 10 lbs. \$3.00. Not prepaid. Not Mailable.

Hand Sprayers and Dusters

Postpaid

CONTINUOUS HAND SPRAYER. One of the best Hand Sprayers made. There is a continuous mist or spray from the time you start the pump until some seconds after it is stopped. Has two nozzle tips. It is recommended for fly-oils, etc. Holds 1 quart. Price \$1.

FEENY HAND DUSTER NO. BX. Holds 1 pint; 28 inches long. Extra nozzle. A splendid inexpensive Duster for field, flowers or garden. Efficient, durable, and easy to operate and reload. Equipped with extension tubes and special nozzles for dusting upward from underneath plants and vines, and is recognized as standard dusting outfit for applying all kinds of powdered insecticides in fields, vineyards, gardens, etc. Price \$1.10.

Feeney Model D. Holds 2 quarts. Price \$2.65.

PEERLESS DUST GUN

The most perfectly balanced Duster on the market. It will dust one or two rows and will dust underneath the foliage. It is ball bearing, has a powerful air-blast, is easy to operate, can be regulated, and will dust medium-sized trees.

The Peerless Duster is operated from the side of operator. The body plate is operated with universal joint, giving a comfortable position at any angle without chafing the body. Its simplicity makes it fool-proof.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money back. Price \$19.00.

NEW MISTY HAND SPRAYER. This is a splendid and serviceable Sprayer. Lock seamed can. Made of heavy tin. Holds 1 quart. Price 50c.

Fertilizers

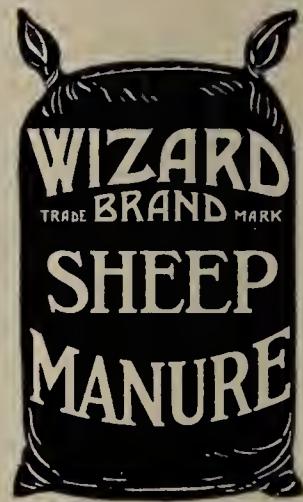
WIZARD WILL MAKE YOUR PLANTS GROW

There is nothing better than this natural soil-building plant-food. Wizard is pure sheep manure, highly concentrated, with all weed seeds killed. It supplies the humus and natural plant-food so needed by Florida soils. Wizard is far superior to the cheap, washed-out sheep and goat manures that have lost their available plant-food elements. Feed your plants with Wizard—then watch them grow. Wizard is lasting in its action. There is nothing better for lawns, shrubs, flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

FOR NEW LAWNS use 10 to 12 pounds per 100 square feet and rake into the surface soil. On old lawns use 8 to 10 pounds scattered broadcast and wet down with a hose.

FOR FLOWERS AND SHRUBS mix a handful of Wizard with the soil when setting out new plants; more for shrubs, vines, and trees. On established plants mix a handful in the surface soil around each plant; for shrubs and vines use 1 to 5 pounds, for trees 5 to 20 pounds, according to size.

FOR FRUITS AND VEGETABLES use 1000 to 1500 pounds per acre. Apply with a drill in the row or hill. Wizard is a profitable and lasting soil-building fertilizer.



PRICES: 10 lbs. 45c; 25 lbs. 75c; 100 lbs. \$2.00. Prices f.o.b. all stores.

DON'T PLANT WITHOUT WIZARD

Other Fertilizers Recommended

German Peat Moss. Very good to add humus and hold moisture in seed-beds. Also an excellent poultry litter. Prices: 5c per lb.; 1 Bale (about 100 lbs.) \$2.50, f.o.b. Plant City.

Kainit (German). put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.10; ton \$22.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

Steamed Bone-Meal... 3 per cent Ammonia. 5 lbs. 15c; 10 lbs. 25c; 25 lbs. 50c; 100 lbs. \$1.80, f.o.b. Plant City.

Nitrate of Potash. It is heavy in both ammonia and potash. 100 lbs. \$3; ton \$60, f.o.b. Plant City.

Nitrate of Soda. Put up in 100-lb bags. 100 lbs. \$2.00; ton \$38.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

Superphosphate (Acid Phosphate). Acid Phosphate is a valuable fertilizer and has corrected many plant troubles, particularly on muck soil. 16 per cent available Phosphoric Acid. 100 lbs. \$1.00; ton \$20.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

AGRICO

A complete fertilizer for lawns and gardens. Neatly packed in sift-proof bags and cans. 5 lbs. 50c; 10 lbs. 90c; 25 lbs. \$1.75; 50 lbs. \$3; 100 lbs. \$5. Prices f.o.b. Plant City.

Hardwood Ashes. Fine for sour and acid soils. 3 per cent potash, put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$1.15; ton \$22.80, f.o.b. Plant City.

Manganese Sulphate, Fertilizer Grade. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100 lbs. \$2.75; ton \$54.00, f.o.b. Plant City.

Lime, Hydrated. Lime is a wonderful land-sweetener, and should be used on all new land that is just being cultivated. It is also a good thing for old land. Use at the rate of a half ton to a ton per acre, broadcast, before breaking the ground. If your soil is new and sour, the application should be heavier. You can use Hydrated with safety. 50-lb. bag 50c; ton \$19.00; 1/2 ton at ton rate, f.o.b. Plant City.

Goat Manure. 2 to 3 per cent Potash and 1 to 2 per cent Ammonia. Put up in 100-lb. bags. 100-lbs \$1.10; ton \$21.45, f.o.b. Plant City.

Suggestions for the Home Vegetable Garden

Many of our readers, while interested primarily in flowers, will also appreciate the desirability of a home vegetable garden and realize the joy and health-giving results of eating fresh vegetables from their own plantings. We recommend the following varieties:

Bush Beans, Green-podded. Giant Stringless and Bountiful. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 55c.**

Wax Beans. Kilgore's Golden Bountiful. **Lb. 35c; 2 lbs. 60c.**

Pole Beans. Kentucky Wonder. **Lb. 30c; 2 lbs. 50c.**

Bush Lima Beans. Fordhook. **Lb. 45c; 2 lbs. 80c.**

Butter Beans. Old Florida Pole and Florida Bush. **Lb. 40c; 2 lbs. 70c.**

Beet. Kilgore's Early Blood-Red Market.

Swiss Chard.

Broccoli. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Italian Green Sprouting.

Cabbage. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Copenhagen Market and Kilgore's Bred-Rite Charleston Wakefield.

Carrots. Kilgore's Improved Chantenay.

Cauliflower. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Henderson's Snowball.

Celery. Kilgore's Wonderful Pearl Special.

Collards. True Georgia Whitehead.

Cucumber. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Long Dark Green.

Eggplant. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Manatee Special.

Kale. Green Curled Scotch.

Kohlrabi. White Vienna.

Lettuce. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Big Boston and Black-seeded Simpson.

Mustard. Florida Broad-Leaf and Southern Giant Curled.

Okra. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Long Green.

Onion. Yellow Bermuda and Large Imported Sweet Spanish.

Parsley. Double Moss Curled.

Peas, English. Kilgore's Winner.

Pepper. Kilgore's Florida Giant.

Radish. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Early Scarlet Globe and Long White Icicle.

Spinach. New Zealand and Japanese Mustard.

Squash. Early Yellow Summer Crook-neck and Early White Bush.

Tomato. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Marglobe and Kilgore's Extra-Selected Globe.

Turnip. Kilgore's Early Florida, Purple-Top White Globe, and Japanese (Louse-resistant).

Watermelon. Kilgore's Bred-Rite Stone Mountain and Kilgore's Bred-Rite Kleckley's Sweet.

All of the above are put up in 10c packets; 3 packets for 25c.

The above list represents only the most desirable high-quality varieties recommended for southern home gardens. For complete list of our vegetable seeds, for prices in larger quantities, and for complete cultural directions on the planting and care of different kinds of vegetables under southern conditions, we refer you to our special Vegetable Catalogue. You may obtain a copy from any of our Florida stores or by writing The Kilgore Seed Company, Plant City, Florida.

Belle Glade Homestead
Gainesville Leesburg
 Vero Beach

Miami
Pahokee

Palmetto
Plant City
 Wauchula

Pompano
Sanford
 Wauchula

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS

OUR annual flowers have come to us from many different parts of the world. Naturally the original wild stocks from which they have been derived were developed under many different climatic conditions. In consequence we find among them varieties requiring warm weather in which to develop to their full beauty, and, on the other hand, sorts that do best at comparatively low temperature and will even stand several degrees of frost uninjured. Since annuals require a rather short space of time in which to grow and bloom from seed, and since the all-year-round climate of the state presents many differences, it is possible to grow nearly all annuals to perfection provided they are fitted into and grown during a time when the climatic conditions suit them.

Since Florida with its great extent north and south presents very different conditions, we have divided the state for purposes of discussion into two sections. (See map, inside front cover.) The line of division between the two areas, northern and southern, can at best be only arbitrary and approximate. Even from year to year there may be variations. This line extends from Daytona rather irregularly across the state to the Gulf. North of it the number of annuals that can be grown to perfection is limited, while south of it the number may be greatly increased. For all parts of Florida there are certain plants, as pansies, calendulas, California poppies, and sweet peas, which may be grown only during the winter and early spring months. With the coming of hot weather they die out. On the other hand, in the northern sections of the state there are certain flowers, as zinnias, marigolds, asters, and sunflowers, which may be grown only in summer. In the southern sections, where winter temperatures are high enough, annuals of this same

class may be grown and flowered in winter. Again, there is another group, the seeds of which are to be sown in autumn and allowed to grow through the winter, forming good plants, usually with rosettes of leaves. With the coming of spring they break into bloom and die out in early summer. In this class are to be placed as examples, snapdragons, larkspurs, etc. By growing annuals belonging to all three groups, continuous bloom throughout the year may be had. Besides there are some plants which, though usually classed as annuals, under favorable conditions grow on from year to year. Pinks, carnations, verbenas, and ageratum often behave in this way.

Others, as phlox, gaillardias, and calliopsis, often reseed themselves and run wild.

With what has just been said as a basis, two lists of our flower seeds can be made: one of these should be sown in autumn and winter for winter and spring flowering, and the second in spring and summer for the summer garden.

SOWING SEEDS

Some seeds are best sown where the plants are to grow, either because the seeds are large or because the young plants are difficult to transplant. This is the best way to handle such things as sunflowers, sweet peas, lupins, nasturtiums, California poppies, and gaillardias. Others are best started by sowing in flat boxes or pots or in beds from which they are transplanted, and still others may be handled either way.

Peat Moss and sand or woods-mold and sand are excellent materials with which to fill boxes or pots for sowing seeds. Frames or special beds or places in the garden may be prepared with the same materials. Peat Moss needs to be pulverized thoroughly and mixed with coarse sand, half and half. If woods-mold is to be used, remove the top rough

FLOWER SEEDS TO BE SOWN IN AUTUMN AND WINTER

Ageratum	Helichrysum
Alyssum	Larkspur
Bachelor's Button	Lupin
Baby's Breath	Mignonette
Blue Lace Flower	Nasturtium
Candytuft	Pansy
Calendula	Phlox Drummondi
Calliopsis	Petunia
California Poppy	Salvia
Carnation	Salpiglossis
Cynoglossum	Scabiosa
Daisy, African	Statice
Daisy, Shasta	Stocks
Dianthus	Snapdragon
Gaillardia	Sweet Pea
Gerbera	Verbena
Godetia	

FLOWER SEEDS TO BE SOWN IN SPRING AND SUMMER

Aster	Nasturtium
Double Balsam	Petunia
Cosmos	Phlox
Gerbera	Portulaca
Marigold	Scabiosa
Morning-Glory	Verbena
Sunflower	Zinnia

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS (Continued)

material found under the trees and take the next layer of 2 to 3 inches. Rub this well through a fine screen to break up the coarse vegetable matter in it and remove the still coarser material consisting of sticks, pieces of leaves, and roots. If the soil is naturally heavy, coarse, sharp sand, one-half to one-third the bulk, should be mixed with it, but if already light and sandy, none need be added. Both these mixtures have the advantage of being free from weed seeds and well supplied with humus that holds water well.

After filling with the mixture, wet down thoroughly and allow the boxes or pots to stand until the next day, when they will be in best condition for sowing. The seeds will be thinly scattered over the whole surface or sown in rows spaced 2 to 3 inches apart, the openings for which have been made with a sharp-pointed sliver of wood. Very fine seeds, such as pansies, petunias, poppies, and snapdragons, are best covered by sifting over them a thin layer of soil from a sieve. Do not cover too deeply — an eighth to a quarter of an inch is sufficient for them. Large seeds require more covering. After sowing, pack down the surface to completely cover. Watering requires very careful and frequent attention. Seeds must never be allowed to become dry during germination. To prevent washing or the soil from running where seeds are thinly covered, a good plan is to spread a thin piece of cloth over the surface and water through it. Some seeds, such as sweet peas, are best soaked in water before planting. Label each lot of seed, and if more than one kind is sown in a box, place a label at the end of each row. Dust all seeds with Semesan as a protection against damping off, rots, and molds.

When seeds are sown out-of-doors, prepare the ground well by digging deeply, working in a layer of 2 to 3 inches of Peat Moss or woods-mold and

a goodly amount of steamed ground bone. Open the trenches, space the seeds, and cover to a depth of three or four times the diameter of the seed. When sown early during hot weather, in the open ground or in boxes, shading with cheese-cloth placed above the plantlets will be necessary. This will also afford protection against heavy, beating rains.

TRANSPLANTING

Before transplanting to the open ground, plants should be well hardened off by exposing them gradually to full sunshine. Water well the day before lifting them so that not only the soil is moist but the plants themselves are well filled with water. They should be well grown with two or three true leaves.

Prepare the soil by digging and pulverizing well. The addition of Peat Moss is advisable. Bonemeal or commercial fertilizer should be broadcast over the surface of the bed and worked in. If commercial fertilizer is used, let the soil stand for a week before planting, and during that period water two or three times if weather is dry. Set out plants on a shady day or toward evening, or if that is not possible, then shade for two or three days or until the plants stand up under full sunshine exposure. Do not let them suffer for water.

CULTIVATION

It will usually be necessary to fertilize once or twice during the growing season, using our Agrico fertilizer. Wires, strings, or brush should be in place early for those needing them, and those needing stakes should have them in good time. Keep dead or wilted flowers cut off and seed should not be allowed to form. By so doing the plants will keep on growing and blooming much longer. Cultivate thoroughly, using hoes often and hose as seldom as possible. Keep weeds out. Good flowers and weeds seldom grow together.

Flower

PLANTING GUIDE FOR THE SOUTH



THE ROCK GARDEN AND FISH POOL

The most interesting spot in the garden. Pools and rockeries like the above are easily and cheaply constructed, repaying your efforts a thousand times in beauty and interest. (See pages 11 to 14.)